BULGARIA / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemo-Therapeutic Preparations. V
Anthelminthic Drugs.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 27984

Author : Todorov, R.
Inst : Not given
Title : Comparative Results of Treatment of Taeniases

Orig Pub : Sovrem. med., 1957, 8, No 10, 83-88

Abstract : In treatment of patients (134) with taeniases, a therapeutic effect was obtained with application of male fern in 61.8% of patients, of atabrin in 52.5% and a decoction of pumpkin seeds in 15.3% of patients. The latter was applied in cases where the first two remedies were counterindicated. O_2 is ineffective in Taeniases. Side effects in treatment with atabrin, even if less severe than in application of male fern extract, are found much more frequently. -- From the author's resume

Card 1/1

DURIC, Dusan S.; MICIC, Jovan V.; TUFEGDSIC-LJALJEVIC, Jasmina; TODOROV, Radmila

Fatal agranulocytosis during the course of favistan therapy. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 91 no.4:421-425 Ap '63.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr Branislav Stanojevic Patoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr Zivojin Ignjacev.
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS) (THYROID ANTAGONISTS) (HYPERTHYROIDISM)

5

TODOROV, R., kand. ma tekhn. nauki

Prime cost of the castings from the most commonly used ferro-carbon alloys. Mashinostroene 12 no. 11:7-10 N '63.

TODOROV, R., inzh.; BARAKOV, R., inzh.

Use of styropor models in metal casting. Tekhnika Bulg 13 no. 2: 31-32 '64.

ALEKSIEVA, T., inzh.; TODOROV, R., kand. tekhn. nauki

Influence of the chemical composition on the structure and mechanical properties of high-silicon tempered cast iron. Mashinostroene 11 no.12:24-28 D '62.

1. Durzhaven metalurgichen zavod "G. Dimitrov," Ruse.

TODOROV, Radoslav, dots.k.t.n.; NIKOLOV, Mikhail, inzh.

Influence of sulfur and cooling speed on the graphitization of highly silicic tempered cast iron. Tekhnika Bulg 13 no.1: 11-13 '64.

TODOROV, Radoslav, k. t. n.; ALEKSIEVA, Todorka, inzh.

High-silicon wrought iron based on perlite metal. Tekhnika Bulg 12 no.2:16-19 '63.

1. Durzhaven metalurgichen zavod "G. Dimitrov", Ruse.

TODOROV, R., kand. na tekhn. nauki; GRADINAROV, Al., inzh.

Linear contraction of white iron castings. Mashinostroene 12 no.10:33-37 0'63.

TODOROV, R., kand. na tekhn. nauki

Microstructure of surface layers in the high-grade iron castings. Mashinostroene 11 no.4:28-32 Ap '62.

TODOROV, R.

Result of treatment of some helminthiases in man with oxygen. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.4:48-53 1958.

1. Iz Katedrata po vutreshni bolesti sus stomashno-chrevni i chernodrobni zaboliavaniia i lechebno khranene pri ISUL. (Zav. katedrata: prof. T. Tashev) i Instituta za malariia i meditsinska parazitologiia (Direktor: D. Dimchev).

(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, ther.
oxygen inject. into stomach (Bul))
(OXYGEN, ther. use
helminth infect., inject. into stomach (Bul))

TODOROV, R.

Comparative results of the treatment of taeniasis. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.10:83-88 1957.

1. Iz Katedrata po butreshni bolesti sus stomashno-chrevni i chernodrobni zaboliavaniia i lechebno khranene pri ISUL--Sofiia (Zav. katedrata: prof. T. A. Tashev) I Nauchniia institut po malariia i meditsinska parazitologiia (Direktor: d-r D. V. Dimchev).

(TAPEWORM INFECTIONS, therapy,
comparative results (Bul))

TODOROV, R., kand. na tekhn. nauki

Factors determining mechanical properties of tempered cast iron. Mashinostroene 10 no.12:13-17 '61.

1. DMZ "G. Dimitrov," Ruse.

TODOROV, Radoslav, k.t.n.; ALEKSIEVA, Todorka, inzh.

Influence of tempering on the mechanical properties of the wrought iron with increased contents of phosphorus. Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.1: 22-23,27 '62

TASHEV, T. A.; TODOROV, R. D.

On the clinical aspects of taeniasis. Suvrem med., Sofia no.1:31-37 '61.

1. Katedra po vutreshni bolesti sus stomashno-chrevni zaboliavaniia i lechebno khranene. (Rukov. na katedrata prof. T. A. Tashev.)

(CYSTICERCOSIS)

BRATANOV, B.TS.; TODOROV, R.D. (Sofiye, Bolgariya)

- Clinical aspects of fascioliasis in children and adults. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 33 no.4:399-403 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut spetsializatsii i usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Sofiya, Bolgariya i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Sofiya, Bolgariya.

TODOROV, R.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSHOVNIK, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Homogenizing annealing of magnesium cast iron. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.8:10-11 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Cast iron--Metallography) (Annealing of metals)

TODOROV, R. P.

"Hard cementation", P. 47., (TEKHKA PROMISHLENOST, Vol. 3, No. 9, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

TODOROV, R.P.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3831

Author : Vashchenko, K.I., Golovan', N.A., Todorov, R.P.
Title : Form and Structure of Graphite in Cast Iron Treated with Magnesium

Orig Pub : Liteynoye proiz-vo, 1956, No 3, 19-24

Abstract : The article contains an analysis of the existing ideas concerning the mechanism of formation in the growth of graphite in cast iron treated with magnesium, and also the results of the authors' own investigations. Three possible schemes are described for the growth of graphite segregations in cast iron treated with magnesium. The form and structure of the graphite segregations vary with the conditions of the graphite formation and with the content of magnesium in the cast iron. If the magnesium content is 0.04 -- 0.5%, the graphite segregations have a round form and a sectorial structure. Magnesium is contained in the cast iron mostly in the form of oxides and sulfides.

Card : 1/1

MALASHENKO, S.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; TODOROV, R.P., inzhener.

Device for investigating linear shrinkage in metals. Lit. proizv. no.10:14-17 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Measuring instruments)

VASHCHENKO, K.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; TODOROV, R.P., inzhener; VARENIK, P.A., inzhener.

Hardness and microhardness of ferritic cast iron. Lit.proizv. no.10:19-23 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Cast iron--Testing) (Ferrite) (Hardness)

TODOROV, R.

TODOROV, R. Properties and production of high-strength cast iron. p.13.

Vol. 5, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 1956, TEKHNIKA, SOFIYA, BULGARIA.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1956.

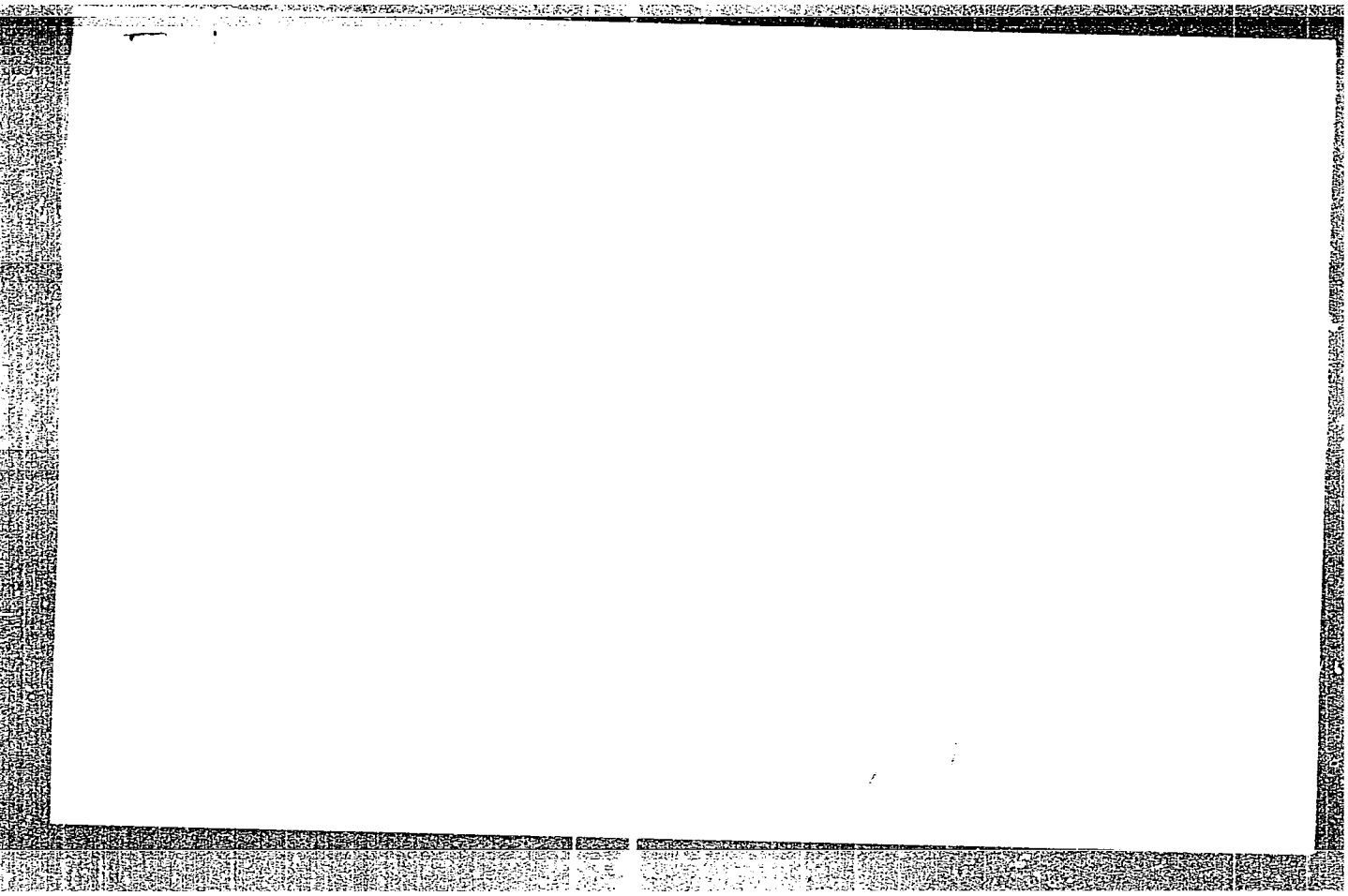
TODOROV, R.; KOSHOVNIK, G.

"Concerning the mechanism of graphite formation in the casting of very strong cast iron."

p.1 (Tekhnika, Vol. 6, no. 9, 1957, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

TODOROV, R. P. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Shrinkage phenomena and the process of formation of graphite in magnesium-treated pig iron." Kiev, 1958. 17 pp with illustrations (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst. Chair of Foundry Work), 100 copies (KL, 14-58, 114)



Todorov, R.; Sofroni, L.; Koshovnik, G.

Research on the influence of magnesium on the contraction of cast iron. In English. p. 61.

REVUE DE MATALLURGIE. JOURNAL OF METALURGY. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine) Bucuresti, Rumania Vol. 3, no. 3, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

Distr: 4E2c

18

The formation of shrinkage holes in castings. L. Sofroni and R. P. Todorov. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii şi cercetări de metalurgia* 3, 131–49(1958).—A series of expts. was carried out in order to investigate the phenomena connected with the volumetric transformation of nodular graphite castings and gray iron castings during soldification and cooling. With an increase in the Mg content the vol. of shrinkage holes increases to a definite max., then begins to decrease. With an increase in Si content the max. of the vol. of shrinkage holes is displaced toward the greater Mg content. Up to 1.2% Si both types of castings behave similarly, but if the Si increases to 1.7% there is an increase in the vol. of shrinkage holes up to 10% in the nodular graphite castings, while in gray castings, its vol. falls to 3.34%. The mechanization of graphitization differs in the 2 types: in gray castings it takes place during the time of solidification in the sequence of liquidus-austenite-graphite, producing small vol. shrinkage holes, while in the nodular graphite castings it takes place predominantly in the solid state. The greater the vol. of shrinkage holes in nodular graphite castings, the greater also the dimension of surface contractions. The principal factor detg. the vol. of shrinkage holes is the quantity of graphite separating during the eutectoid transformation. Felicitas D. Goodman

27 18

Effect of magnesium on the contraction of cast irons. L. Sofroni, R. P. Tolorov, and G. I. Kosovnik. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii cercetări met.* 3, 295–305(1958).—The effect of Mg on the linear contraction and the vol. of the pipe of ordinary gray cast iron was exaind., and the same expts. were done with alloys Ni-C, Ni-C-Si, Fe-C, Fe-C-Si, and Co-C. The pipe volume is detd. by the graphite which seps. during the eutectic transformation (eutectic graphite); the original expansion is caused by graphite which sepd. at subeutectic temps. (noneutectic graphite). If cast iron is treated with Mg, the vol. of the pipes and the starting expansion both increase, as the eutectic graphite is decreased, and the noneutictic graphite is increased during the solidification and cooling of the cast iron. The degree of supercooling during the eutectic transformation goes up, because the cementite decomp. at subeutectic temps. Werner Jacobson

Distr: 4E2c

TODOROV, R.; LAMAZOV, S.

"Concerning the affect of magnesium on the graphite formation of cast iron in solid condition."

p.1 (Tekhnika, Vol. 7, no. 2, 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

TODOROV, R.; KOSHOVNIK, G.

Concerning the fluidity of the gray and the high-strength cast iron. p. 11.
Teknika Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr. 1958. Sofiia, Bulgaria.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 10,
Oct. 58

TODOROV, Radoslav, k. t. n.; SEVOV, S., inzh.

Reconstruction of our foundry shop. Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.9:342-344 '62.

1. Durzhaven mashinostroitelen zavod, Ruse.

18(7) SOV/128-59-3-16/31

AUTHOR: Vashchenko, K.I., Doctor of Engineering; Todorov, R.P. and Koshownik, G.I., Engineers

TITLE: Formation of Graphite in Grey Cast Iron

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 34-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Much has been written in technical papers about the technique of spheroidal graphite forming in cast iron. The technical science has established that certain steps of graphite formation are still not clarified and not yet examined. Especially as the properties of liquid grey cast iron and the influence of ferrite-carbon-silicon are unsatisfactorily studied. At the same time the different opinions of the various research scientists about the formation of speroidal graphite are marked by the lack of a basic methodology of the research work. While researching on the process of crystallization and graphite formation in grey cast iron a difference is made between manganese iron and sulphuric iron. (Reference is made at this point of

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Formation of Graphite in Grey Cast Iron

the article to 4 publications of Soviet authors). It is evident that by annealing and cooling off of the material the theory of heat treatment and hardening is closely connected with the casting properties of grey cast iron. There exist three theories about the formation of spheroidal graphite nodules: a) formation of nodular graphite as a result of the decomposition of cementite; b) immediate or direct crystallization; c) separation of graphite nodules from austenite. A large number of scientists does not exclude any of these three theories, but voices the opinion, that these theories support one the other. The question is still open and requires further research work. Bunin, K.P., using the papers of the English authors(Hughes, J., Journ. Res. Div., Res. Reps. Nr 399, Nr 5, 1954, Gittus, J., Nr 400, 1955, and Foundry Prod. Journal 101, 1956, Nr 2,075) made his experiments with castings of 50 mm in diameter and of 200 mm in length. The

Formation of Graphite in Grey Cast Iron

results gained are published in this paper. Conclusion: During the separation of flake type graphite the flakes are formed during the starting period of the solidification. Spheroidal or nodule type graphite is separated during the whole solidification time. The authors of this paper do not accept this theory. They have made experiments of their own, according to which the expansion of the metal is a result of the graphite formation determined by the speed of chilling. An increase of the magnesium contents has the same influence The maximum contents of magnesium depends on the velocity of the cooling period and on the amount of silicon. Experiments have proven that the formation of flake type graphite and of spheroidal type graphite happens in different ways. It is not stipulated by the solidification process. There are 6 tables, 11 graphs, 3 micro-photographs and 18 references, 14 of which are Soviet and 4 English

18(5)

SOV/128-59-4-11/27

AUTHORS: Vashchenko, K.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Todorov, R.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Koshovnik, G.I., Engineer

TITLE: Distribution of Silicon Between Phases During the Annealing of Magnesium Iron

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 4, pp 20-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that the distribution of silicon between phases is uneven in malleable cast iron. Analyzing the phases, it was found, that the chief portion of the silicon is dissolved in the ferrite and austenite (under high temperatures). In the cementite only a hundredth part of one percent of silicon was found. The uneven distribution of silicon highly complicates the mechanism of the annealing process of the malleable cast iron, and renders more difficult the homogenizing of the metallic die, for which the diffusion of the silicon is most important. The diffusion of silicon in austenite is a relatively slow process, and it can be assumed, that the homogenizing process,

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while it is dependent on the disintegration speed of the austenite, coincides with the annealing or even lags behind it. The coincidence of both processes is possible only with a sufficiently low percentage of silicon or if the annealing is not too extensive. If the percentage of Si in normal magnesium iron is raised, the annealing proceeds quickly and the homogenizing remains. The following part of the article mainly studies the micro-hardness of austenite and perlite. The uneven distribution of the silicon especially influences the mechanism of the second phase in the annealing process. As a result, the annealing of the cementite in the perlite becomes irregular, too. If the distribution of silicon in the austenite (or perlite) is even, the perlite bordering the graphite is disintegrated first. The ferrite linings, which are formed, enlarge continuously, until all the perlite is dissolved. The uneven distribution of the silicon between the phases, and the homogenizing

Distribution of Silicon Between Phases During the Annealing of Magnesium Iron

taking place during the annealing are of great practical importance. The plasticity of the ferrite is highly dependent on the duration of the first annealing phase. The more completely the austenite is homogenized, the higher will be the plasticity of the ferrite. The second phase was in all cases completed within 5 hrs and under 740°C. To attain a good plasticity the annealing must be guarantee the homogenization of the metal die. There are 2 tables, 4 graphs, 2 diagrams, 8 photographs and 2 references, 1 of which is English and 1 Soviet.

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TODOROV, R.; BOBRO, IU.

"Concerning the effect of aluminum on the structure and properties of cast iron with spherical graphite"

Tezhka Promishlenost. Sofiia, Bulgaria. Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

TODOROV, R.; KOSHNOVIN, G.; BELOTSKII, A.

"Concerning the behavior of silicon in tempering white cast iron."

TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST, Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

TODOROV, R.; STAMENOV, S.

High-silicon wrought iron. p. 3.

TEKHNIKA. (Suiuz za nauchno-tekhnicheskite druzhestva v Bulgaria) Sofiia, Bulgaria. Vol. 8, no. 9, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960.
UNCL

S/128/60/000/005/002/004
A104/A133

AUTHORS: Vashchenko, K. I.; Todorov, R. P., and Koshovnik, G. I.

TITLE: Annealing conditions of magnesium cast iron and their effect on mechanical properties

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1960, 28-29

TEXT: The authors state that during annealing of malleable iron a diffusion of silicon accompanies the decomposition of cementite which affects the mechanical properties of castings. In white iron silicon is not uniformly distributed; the largest portion dissolves in ferrite whereas only small quantities can be found in cementite. Decomposition of cementite results in the formation of austenite sections in which the silicon content is considerably lower than in the rest of the austenite and which show similar characteristics as cementite. The diffusion of silicon from the higher concentration sectors to those of lower silicon content can be achieved by prolonged annealing. Tests to establish the annealing conditions and their effect on the mechanical properties of magnesium iron were carried out in a 35 kg capacity high-frequency furnace with acid lining. The iron was modified with

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Annealing conditions of...

pure magnesium. Tensile strength and elongation were tested by the Gagarin method. The chemical composition of investigated irons is given in Table 1. Annealing was carried out in two stages, during the first stage the time of annealing varied whereas temperature was kept at 1,050°C and during the second stage at 840°C for 8 hours. The specimens tested after annealing had a ferritic structure containing spheroidal graphite. The obtained results are shown in Figure 1, a - d. Prolonged annealing definitely improved the elongation and impact values and reduced the strength and hardness of castings. The temperature of the first high-temperature stage should be chosen very carefully. The redistribution of silicon during annealing and its effect on the plastic properties was also observed on wrought iron. To ensure favorable plastic properties of castings the homogenization of metal must take place during the first annealing phase in addition to a complete graphitization. The second phase should be determined by the time required for the decomposition of pearlite. A further prolongation of the annealing time does not improve the mechanical properties. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/4

S/148/60/000/010/015/018
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Permyakov, V.G.; Todorov, R.P.; Koshovnik, G.I.; Belotskiy, A.V.

TITLE: The Effect of Homogenizing on the Redistribution of Silicon and the Mechanical Properties of Magnesium Cast Iron With Grey Fracture

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 143 - 147

TEXT: Cast iron with 3.51% C; 3.36% Si; 0.39% Mn; 0.10% P; 0.008% S; and 0.053% Mg has been studied before and after homogenizing in 1,050°C. Uneven Si distribution was revealed in the state before homogenizing, with the highest concentration at graphite inclusions (Fig. 1), along with reduced C content in these spots and the lowest quantity of residual austenite at the graphite globules, due to the mutual displacing effect of C and Si. Holding in 1,050° homogenized the structure. The effect was studied with an x-ray camera in cobalt anode radiation using the inverse method. The α-phase line (310) was phocused at 60 mm distance between the specimen and the film, and armco iron with a total impurities content maximum 0.05% was used as the reference piece; the x-ray camera was a "1 KPOG" (1 KROS). The variation of photometric curves (Fig. 3) indicated high

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3/148/60/000/010/015/018
A161/A030

The Effect of Homogenizing on the Redistribution of Silicon and the Mechanical Properties of Magnesium Cast Iron With Grey Fracture

heterogeneity of α-phase before homogenizing. The microhardness of ferrite was measured with aTTMT-3 (PMT-3) apparatus. The results (Fig. 4) show that the difference in the hardness values gradually disappeared. Ferrite was practically fully homogenized after 17 hours holding at 1,050°. Dilatometric determinations (Fig. 5) proved that the second phase of graphitization reduced rapidly at the beginning and smoothly evened out as time went on. The decomposition of eutectic carbides stabilized after 6 - 7 h. The change in mechanical properties was studied on iron specimens of a slightly different composition. The results are illustrated by curves (Fig. 6) and show a slight drop of strength and hardness but an improved plasticity. It is apparent that brittleness before homogenizing is caused by Si concentration in spots, and that the improved plastic properties of iron are due to redistribution of Si. It is obvious that homogenizing must preceed the second graphitization stage in cases when a high plasticity of castings is wanted. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)
SUBMITTED: January 7, 1960

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S/128/61/000/002/005/009
A054/A133

AUTHORS: Vashchenko, K.I.; Todorov, R.P.; Koshovnik, G.I.

TITLE: Phase distribution of nickel in white iron

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1961, 25 - 26

TEXT: The distribution of nickel between cementite and ferrite was analyzed chemically. A 1HKCl + 0.5%-citric acid solution electrolyte (at room temperature and 0.02 A/cm^2 current density) were used. The electrolysis should not exceed a maximum of 3 h, in order to prevent the decomposition of the cementite. The composition of the analyzed iron was: 2.3% C; 0.3% Si; 0.41% Mn; 0.045% P; 0.05 % S; and 1.9% Ni. The test data show that at high temperatures the greater part of nickel is dissolved in ferrite or austenite, whereas cementite contains only some hundreds of the nickel percentage. With the increase of the eutectic character of iron, the nickel content of cementite increases. This is due to the close bond of pearlite and cementite in ledeburite which impedes the total electrolytic separation of these phases. In ledeburite some isolated ferrite particles remain which increase the initial nickel content of cementite. Corresponding results were obtained with metallographic tests, based on the property of

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S/128/61/000/002/005/009
A054/A133

Phase distribution of nickel in white iron

nickel to reduce the critical hardening rate of iron. In the tests iron containing 2.5% C, 0.35% Si, 0.5% Mn. 0.04% P, 0.055% S and 2% Ni was used in the form of wedge-shaped specimens (100 x 60 x 20 mm), the cross sections of which were cooled at various rates. The critical hardening rate of primary austenite is much higher than that of austenite entering the ledeburite structure. The quantitative aspect of nickel distribution between primary and eutectic austenite-tested by thermal analysis - proved that nickel lowers the temperature of eutectic transformation (1% Ni corresponds to a temperature drop of eutectic transformation of 30°C). It was also found that the crystals of primary austenite show a nonuniform micro-hardness which proves that micro-hardness and, consequently, nickel concentrations in the proximity of cementite is higher than in the other parts of austenite. From the tests it can be roughly assumed that the nickel content of primary austenite is equal to the nickel content of the liquid smelt, whereas in the eutectic austenite it is about twice as high. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

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TODOROV, R.P.

Methods for determining the microhardness of cementite in hypoeutectic white cast-iron. Zav. lab. 31 no.8:1002-1004 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva, Bolgariya.

TODOROV, R.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAMENOV, S.D., inzh.

High-silicon ductile cast iron. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31 no.12: 28-29 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin im. G.Dimitrova, Bolgariya.
(Bulgaria--Cast iron--Metallurgy)

VASHCHENKO, K.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; TODOROV, R.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Temperature curves of magnesium cast iron quenching. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:36-43 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Cast iron--Heat treatment)

S/137/62/000/001/132/237
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Todorov, R.P.

TITLE: The specific features of the linear shrinkage in Mg-cast iron

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no.1, 1962, 26, abstract 1I177 (V sb. "Novoye v liteyn. proiz-ve, no. 3", Gorkiy, 1960, 19 - 32)

TEXT: The effect of chemical composition, residual Mg quantity and conditions of solidification on the linear shrinkage of Mg-cast iron was investigated. Smelts were carried out in 30-kg induction-arc furnace. Cast iron was modified with pure Mg by portions of 3-5 kg at 1,400-1,450°C. The percentage of individual elements in all cast irons was as usual: Mn 0.5-0.7, P 0.06 - 0.11, S 0.007-0.012. It is established that the character of the process of shrinkage in Mg-cast iron depends almost exclusively on conditions of graphite formation and can vary within very broad limits, affected by various factors (chemical composition, residual Mg quantity, rate of cooling). Under usual conditions (with the exception of ideal-slow cooling, near to equilibrium conditions) the process of graphite formation in Mg-cast iron takes a different course than in grey iron. Mg inhibits the process of a direct eutectic decomposition of the molten metal into austenite

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The specific features ...

and graphite, creating thereby conditions for formation of ledeburite and for its subsequent decomposition ("self-annealing"). The decomposition of cementite is the main factor which determines the magnitude of the preshrinkage expansion and all specific features of the linear shrinkage in Mg-cast iron.

A. Savel'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TODOROV, R.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSHOVNIK, G.I., inzh.

Decomposition of free cementite. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:29-30 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Cementite)

VASHCHENKO, K.I.; TODOROV, R.P.; KOSHOVNIK, G.I.

Nickel distribution between phases in white cast iron. Lit. proizv. no. 2:25-26 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Cast iron—Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

TODOROV, Sv.; ROBEV, St.

On the utilization of certain chemical substances for the prevention of radiation sickness. Suvrem.med.,Sofia no.6:3-8 '59.

1. Iz Katedrata po rentgenologiia i radiologiia pri ISUL. Zav. katedrata: prof. G. Tenchov.i Katedrata po mikrobiologiia i virusologiia pri ISUL. Zav.katedrata: prof. D. Khadzhidimova.
(RADIATION PROTECTION)

TODOROV, S.

Effect of roads on the durability of automobiles. p.49.

TRANSPORTNO DELO. Vol. 8, no. 4, 1956

Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

TODOROV, S.

H-17

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16521

Author : Grigorov, N.; Todorov, S.
Inst : Not given
Title : Experiments on Disinfecting with Aerosols in Bulgaria

Orig Pub : Izv. Otd. biol. i med. n. Blg. A.S. Ser. eksperim. biol. i med., 1957, No 2, 183-191

Abstract : Experiments involving evaporation and sublimation of resorcinol, lactic acid, glycerine, and ethylene glycol and their use in the form of aerosol fogs, sprays, and smoke, were conducted with the purpose of establishing their effect on the bacterial content of air. It has been established that the above substances cause reduction in the bacterial content of air by 90% during the first hour. After 2 hours the bacterial content increased and

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BULGARIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics. H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16521

approached the level prior to their use. After the second application the effectiveness is more durable. It has been demonstrated that disinfection with aerosols is effective with respect to certain infections, ease of application, and non-toxicity of the indicated substances in the concentrations employed. -- A. Vavilova

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H-59

ROBEV, St.; TODOROV, Sv.

A study of the effect of N-phenylbenzamidine, N-phenyl-2-furamidine and N-phenylamide of thiophene-2-carboxylic acid on the radioresistance of suspensions of B. anthracis, B. cereus, Candida albicans and Staphyl. aureus following their irradiation with gamma rays. Suvrem med., Sofia no.6:56-61 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po rentgenologiia i radiologiia pri ISUL (Rukov. na katedrata: prof. G.Tenchov) i Katedrata po mikrobiologiia i virusologiia pri ISUL (Rukov. na katedrata: prof. Khadzhidimova)

(AMIDINES pharmacol.)
(AMIDES Pharmacol.)
(BACTERIOLOGY radiation eff.)
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS radiation eff.)
(CANDIDA radiation eff.)

SHINDAROV, L.; TODOROV, S.

Intercellular development of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (typus humanus) in the tissue culture of kidney epitholium in turtles (Testudo graeca). Doklady BAN 15 no.5:543-546 '62.

1. Submitted by Academician I. Emanuilov.

TODOROV, S.

"Prior to the 3d Scientific Congress of Bulgarian Physicians." p. 1, (ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 40, Oct. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4 No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

TODOROV, S.

"Basic Priciples in Program Reports on Tuberculosis; Prior to the Third Scientific Congress of Bulgarian Physicians." p. 2,
(ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 41, Oct. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

SHOPOV, As., prof.; TODOROV, St., dots.

Considerations on certain departments of the Institute of Scientific Investigation on Tuberculosis of USSR. Suvrem. med., Sofia 6 no.12:3-14 1955.

(TUBERCULOSIS,
institute of tuberc. in Russia. (Bul))

TODOROV, ST., prof. (Bolgariya), STEFANOV, St. (Bolgariya)

Effects of certain working conditions on the development of pulmonary tuberculosis in adults [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 36 no.2:9-12 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, statist.
in industry workers (Rus))
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
statist. of pulm.tuberc. in workers (Rus))

TODOROV, S.; ROBEV, S.

A variant of the method of preparing the E. coliphage concentration on DEAE-cellulose. Doklady BAN 17 no.7:637-639 '64.

1. Predstavleno chl.-korr.A. Spasovym.

ROBEV,S.; TODOROV,S.

Irradiation-produced changes in serological properties of certain proteins. Dokl. Bolg. akad. nauk 17 no.1:259-262 '64

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member A.Spassov.

TODOROV, S.; ROBEV, S.

Some radiobiological peculiarities of DNA-transformants of E. Coli in connection with transfer of Streptomycin-resistant genetic marker. Dokl. Bolg. akad. nauk 17 no.4:399-401 '64.

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member A. Spassov.

TODOROV, S.; ROBEV,S.

Study of the effect of N-phenylbenzamidine on the rate of reverse mutation produced by the irradiation of suspensions of E. coli K54 by X-rays. Dokl. Bolg. akad. nauk 18 no.1:55-58 '65

1. Submitted on August 13, 1964

L 4345-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5028425 SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/001/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Todorov, S.; Robev, S.

ORG: Scientific-Research Institute of Radiology and Radiation Hygiene, Sofia (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut radiologii i radiatsionnoy gigiyeny)

TITLE: Study of the influence of N-phenylbenzoamidine on the number of reverse mutations obtained during the x-ray irradiation of an E. Coli K54 suspension

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: antiradiation drug, organic amide, biologic mutation, x ray irradiation

ABSTRACT: [Russian article] The quantitative study of radiation protection at the cellular level can be carried out conveniently on the reverse mutation model (see, e.g., H. Kuenkel, P. Kamm, G. Hoehne, Strahlentherapie, 114, 1961, 95). The present study is a continuation of earlier investigations of radiation protection properties of amidines (S. Robev, Dokl. AN SSSR, 121, 1958, 84) on the cellular (see, e.g., S. Robev, S. Todorov, Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. Sci., 13, 1960, 79) and subcellular (Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. Sci., 17, 1964, 259) levels. The results show that the presence of N-phenylbenzoamidine exerts a noticeable influence on the percentage of the radiation-induced reverse mutations in E. coli K54 auxotropic relative to methionine. The effect

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ACC NR: AP5028425

appears at concentrations which otherwise do not seem to influence in any way the development of E. coli. It is interesting to note that the chemical properties of N-phenylbenzoamidine exclude the possibility of its acting via an artificial hypoxia of the medium. The presence of a possible selective radioprotective amidine action with respect to the genetic marker system of E. coli would allow the determination of the relative antiradiation protection of individual markers in the case of polymarked objects. Consequently, the authors plan to continue their research in this direction.

The work was presented by A. Spasov, 13 Aug 64. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 formula. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: LS / SUBM DATE: 13Aug64/ ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 00155-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5025542 BU/0011/65/018/003/0239/0242

AUTHOR: Bonev, L.; Todorov, S; Robev, S.

TITLE: Possibility of a quantitative tracking of the precipitation reaction using radioactively labeled chromium -51

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 239-242

TOPIC TAGS: chemical labelling, chromium, radioisotope, chemical precipitation, iron, radiation chemistry, biochemistry, tracer study

ABSTRACT: The existing methods for gauging the precipitation reaction are far from a true quantitative determination of the antigen--antibody reaction. In all the cases one does not know the exact composition of the precipitate which is usually contaminated by admixtures which reacted with the reagents used. In addition, the usual methods are slow and cumbersome. The present paper presents the first results using radioactively labeled trivalent chromium-51. The trivalent chromium was chosen because it can be hydrolyzed into nonsoluble chromium hydroxide at pH7 characterizing the usual precipitation reaction. The results were in agreement with data from other methods. Further studies using double radioactive labeling by chromium-51 and iron-59

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ACCESSION NR: AP5025542

showed that one can achieve a sufficient degree of accurate reproducibility to make the study of interactions between the antigen—antibody complexes possible including the radiation protection effects. Investigations of this type and the utilization of other radioisotope tracers will be described in a subsequent paper. Orig. art. has: 1 graph and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Radiologii i Radiatsionnoy Gigiyeny, Darvenitsa-Sofia, (Institute for Radiology and Radiation Hygiene)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, LS

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 005 JPRS

Card 2/2

TODOROV, Simo

Cytophysiological studies on the influence of negative temperatures on swollen sunflower seeds. Godishnik biol 56 no.1:97-118 '61-'62 [publ. '63].

ROBEV, S.; TODOROV, S.

Irradiation-produced changes in serological properties of certain proteins. Doklady BAN 17 no.3:259-262 '64.

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member A. Spassov [Spasov].

TODOROV, C.; ROBEV, S.

Some radiobiological peculiarities of DNA-transformants of E. coli in connection with transfer of streptomycin-resistant genetic marker. Doklady BAN 17 no.4:399-401 '64.

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member A.Spassov [Spasov, A.].

SHINDAROV, L.; TODOROV, S.

Intercellular development of mycobacterium tuberculosis (typus humanus) in tissue culture of kidney epithelium of tortoise (testudo graeca). Dokl. bolg. akad. nauk. 15 no.5:543-546 '62.

1. Submitted by Academician I. Emanuilov.
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (TISSUE CULTURE)
(KIDNEY) (REPTILES)

DOICHEV, K. inzh.; TODOROV, Sl., inzh.

Some structural peculiarities of the polydispersed fluidized bed. Min delo 18 no.6:26-29 Je'63.

DOICHEV, K.; TODOROV, Sl.; BOICHEV, G.

Thermohydraulic regulation of the U-shaped recuperators. Mashinostroene 12 no.7:24-26 Jl '63.

DOICHEV, K.; TODOROV, Sl.

Designing tubular metallic recuperators. Mashinostroene 12 no.1: 18-20 Ja '63.

TODOROV, Stanko; SHMAKOV, L. [translator]; BIDINSKAYA, L., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn.red.

[Struggle of Bulgarian Communists for the socialist reorganization of agriculture] Bor'ba bolgarskikh kommunistov za sotsialisticheskuiu perestroiku sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1959. 133 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Sekretar' TSentral'nogo komiteta Bolgarskoy kommunisticheskoy partii (for Todorov).
(Bulgaria--Agriculture)

TODOROV, ST. ZH.

Todorov, St. Zh. Khimiia na vuglishtata i koksodobinaneto za VI klas na metalurg. otdel na tekhnicheskite gimnazii i uchilishta. Sofiya (Narodna prosveta) 1951. 205 p.
(Chemistry of coal and coke; a textbook for the 6th year in the technical high schools of metallurgy)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C. Vol. 3 No. 1 Jan. 54 Uncl.

ROBEV, St.; TODOROV, Sv.

Studying the effect of N-phenylbenzamidine, N-phenyl-2-furamidine, and N-phenylamidine of 2-thiophenecarboxylic acid on the radiation resistance of suspensions of Bacillus anthracis, Bacillus cereus, Candida albicans and Staphylococcus aureus following irradiation with gamma rays of Co^{60}. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.5:1201-1203 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut spetsializatsii i usovershenstvavaniya vrachey, Sofiya, Bolgariya. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.
(AMIDINES) (RADIATION PROTECTION) (BACTERIA)

S/020/60/132/05/63/069
B011/B002

AUTHORS: Robev, St., Todorov, Sv.

TITLE: Investigation of the Influence of N-Phenylbenzamidine, of N-Phenyl-2-furamidine, and of N-Phenylamidine of Thiophone-2-carboxylic Acid on the Resistance of Bacterial Suspensions of B. anthracis, B. cereus, Cand. albicans, and Staphylococcus aureus to Gamma Rays From Co^{60}

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 5, pp. 1201-1203

TEXT: The authors studied the subject mentioned in the title, since the protective amidine agents cannot be explained by present theories of the chemical protection from radiation. They determined the degree of the action of rays upon bacterial suspensions by counting the surviving bacteria by their ability to form colonies. The experimental objects were B. anthracis, B. cereus, Cand. albicans, and Staph. aureus-209. The first three strains were bred by the Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut

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S/020/60/132/05/63/069
B011/B002

Investigation of the Influence of N-Phenyl-benzamidine, of N-Phenyl-2-furamidine, and of N-Phenylamidine of Thiophene-2-carboxylic Acid on the Resistance of Bacterial Suspensions of B. anthracis, B. cereus, Cand. albicans, and Staphylococcus aureus to Gamma Rays From Co^{60}

(State Control Institute), the 4th stock by the bacteriological laboratory of the authors' institute. A cobalt apparatus of the type ГУТ-400 (GUT-400) served as gamma ray source. 1% acetic acid amidine solutions with pH 5 and subsequent dilution were used for the experiments. B. anthracis and B. cereus were irradiated with a dose of 300 kr. B. cereus was found to exhibit an equally high resistance to radiation as B. anthracis. It was found on the other hand that the radiation sensitivity of both microbe species does not change in the presence of the amidine compounds used (Table 1). Cystamine has no influence at all on the resistance of these two bacteria to radiation. At a dose of 50 kr, cell suspensions of Cand. albicans exhibited a marked resistance to radiation, although only in a narrow concentration range of the amidines (Fig. 1). It can be seen therefrom that the greatest effect arises on dilutions of from 1 : 500 to 1 : 2500. At 1 : 4000 there is no difference found in the control. In suspensions of Staphylococcus aureus, the amidines

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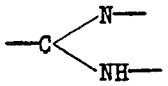
Investigation of the Influence of N-Phenyl-benzamidine, of N-Phenyl-2-furamidine, and of N-Phenylamidine of Thiophene-2-carboxylic Acid on the Resistance of Bacterial Suspensions of B. anthracis, B. cereus, Cand. albicans, and Staphylococcus aureus to Gamma Rays From Co^{60}

investigated did not act as radiation protectors, but as radiation sensitizers (Fig. 2). This effect begins at about 1 : 3000, remains at an almost constant level up to 1 : 30000 and gradually vanishes with higher dilutions. The authors explain the missing effect of amidines in B. anthracis and B. cereus by large amounts of wax-like substances in the cell membranes of these microbes which prevent the amidines from penetrating. Amidines are good protective agents in the case of Cand. albicans. The effect was weaker, however, as compared with E. coli (Ref. 3). The authors assume that the different effects exerted by αTA and NPA on the one hand, and αFA on the other, are caused by the presence of a furan ring in αFA, which raises the radiosensitivity. This assumption, however, has not been confirmed by experiments. The authors believe that in the case of αFA not only the presence of the group

Investigation of the Influence of N-Phenyl-benzamidine, of N-Phenyl-2-furamidine, and of N-Phenylamidine of Thiophene-2-carboxylic Acid on the Resistance of Bacterial Suspensions of B. anthracis, B. cereus, Cand. albicans, and Staphylococcus aureus to Gamma Rays From Co^{60}

S/020/60/132/05/63/069
B011/B002



, but also its spatial position plays an important part.

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 9 references: 3 Soviet, 1 German, 1 British, and 3 Bulgarian.

ASSOCIATION: Institut spetsializatsii i usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Sofiya, Bolgariya (Institute of Specialization and Higher Training of Physicians, Sofia, Bulgaria)

PRESENTED: June 5, 1959, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1959

Card 4/4

BULGARIA

TODOROV, Sv., and IVANOV, B.; Scientific-Research Institute of Radiology and Radiation Hygiene (director: Docent Iv. NIKOLOV)

"Some Growth Peculiarities of X-Irradiated HeLa Cells and Their Chemical Protection from Radiation by Means of Cysteamine."

Sofia, Rentgenologiya i Radiologiya, Vol 5, No 2, 1966, pp 93-98

Abstract [authors' Russian and English summaries, modified]: Data are presented on the effects of different doses of X rays upon the regeneration time of HeLa cells. The normal regeneration time of the cell line was 26.5 hr. Irradiation with 100 r lengthens the regeneration time by 10.5 hr; with 200 r, by 23.5 hr. A dose of 500 r completely suppresses the reproductive ability of the cells. On the basis of the obtained data, the cell line is considered ray sensitive because its regeneration time increases by 6-7 min/r in comparison with 1 min/r obtained normally in tissue cultures. Cysteamine had a pronounced protective action on the reproductive ability of the HeLa cells, even in case of full suppression of regeneration with 500 r. Nine Western references. Manuscript received in Sep 65.
1/1

TODOROV, S.
"Duty of agricultural specialists" (p. 1) KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE
(Ministerstvo na zemedelieto) Sofiya Vol 8 No 12 1953

SO: East European Accessions List Vol 2 No 7 Aug 1954

TODOROV, S.

Let us love the forests and preserve them, let us take care of t em. p. 99.
(GORSKO STOPANSTVO, Vol. 13, no. 3, Mar. 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

TODOROV, Simo

Problem of frost resistance of plants. Prir i znanie 12 no.10:8-10 D '59. (EEAI 9:10)
(Plants)

TASHEV, T.G.; TODOROV, S.N.

Bilateral simultaneous thrombosis of the arteria calcarina with visual and mental disorders. Suvrem med., Sofia no.11:108-112 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po psikhiatriia pri VMI "I.P.Pavlov," Plovdiv (Rukov. na katedrata prof. K.Cholakov)
(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS compl)
(MENTAL DISORDERS etiol)
(VISION)

TODOROV, Sv.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: not given

(5)

Source: Sofia, Khigiona, Vol IV, No 5, Sep/Oct 1961, pp 31-43

Data: "Protection against Radiation through Amidin Compounds."

Authors:

NIKOLOV, Iv.
BAEV, Il.
ZOGRAFOV, D.
TODOROV, Sv.
ROBEV, St.

GPO 901643

TODOROV, Sv.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

(2)

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: not given

Source: Sofia, Khigiena, Vol IV, No 5, Sep/Oct 1961, pp 31-43

Data: "Protection against Radiation through Amidin Compounds."

Authors:

NIKOLOV, Iv.
BAEV, Il.
ZOGRAFOV, D.
TODOROV, Sv.
ROBEV, St.

GPO 981643

SHINDAROV, L.; TODOROV, Sv.; TONEV, E.; ARNAUDOVA, V.; MITOV, G.; NINOV, N.; MANEV, D.

Virological studies on adenovirus infections. Suvr. med. 12 no.12:3-8 '61.

1. Iz Katedrata po mikrobiologiia i virusologiia pri ISUL [Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite] (Rukovod. na katedrata prof. D. Khadzhidimova). Nauchno-izsledovatelskiia institut po pediatriia (Direktor dots. St. Kolarov). Katedrata po mikrobiologiia pri VMI [Vissh meditsinski institut] v Sofiia (Rukovod. na katedrata prof. Sv. Burdarov) i Nauchno-izsledovatelskiia institut po epidemiologiia i mikrobiologiia (Direktor Vl. Kalaidzhiev).
(ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS)

TODOROV, Stanko, d-r

Development of chemistry, the right way toward the enlargement and widening of the basis of raw materials in the Bulgarian national economy. Khim i industriia 35 no.2:41-42 '63.

1. Chlen na Politbiuro na TsK na BKP i zamestnik predsedatel na Ministerskiia suvet.

ZLATEVA, A.; MARKOV, P.; TODOROV, T.; CHERNEV, Kh.

Elastic π^--meson scattering at a pulse of 4.0 Bev./c on protons. Doklady BAN 16 no.6:581-583 '63.

1. Fizicheskiy institut s ANEB pri BAN. Predstavleno akad. G. Nadzhakovym, chlenom Redaktsionnoy kollegii, "Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk".

AVRAMOV, N.; TODOROV, T.; NIKOLOV, P.

Tatracycline aerosol therapy. Suvr. med. 14 no.9:33-36 '63.

(TETRACYCLINE) (INHALATION THERAPY)
(LUNG DISEASES) (TURPENTINE)
(AEROSOLS)

TODOROV, T.

On isolated traumatic laceration of the diaphragm and pericardium. Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 17 no.[illegible] 1963

1. Visshi meditsinski institut, Sofiia, Katedra po fakultetska khirurgiia (Vremenen rukovoditel na katedrata dotsent P.Misherev).

AP6034521 JK

AUTHOR: Tomov, A.; Todorov, T. SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/010/0062/0066

ORG: Higher Military Medical Institute (Vysshiy voyenno-meditsinskiy institut); Veterinary Institute for Contagious and Parasitic Diseases, Sofia (Veterinarnyy institut zaraznykh i parazitarnykh bolezney)

TITLE: Sensitivity and specificity of a combined rapid detection method for anthrax spores in soil

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1966, 62-66

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, anthrax, ~~detection method~~ bacteria spore, soil BACTERIOLOGY, VETERINARY MEDICINE

ABSTRACT: A combined fluorescent antibody-selective capsule forming medium method was used for rapid detection of anthrax spores in soil. A soil suspension was first placed on the selective medium and the resulting cultures were studied microscopically using the fluorescent antibody method. Cultures from anthrax-infected soil revealed brightly fluorescent capsular microbes against a background of nonfluorescing noncapsular microbes. The test is rapid and sensitive, detecting

UDC: 576.851.511.094.81.07+614.77-07

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Card 2/2 bc

TODOROV, T.

Fermentation activity of Brucella. Izv. Vet inst zaraz parazit 8:5-10 '64

Behavior of Brucella toward potassium tellurite. Ibid. 8:45-47

KIRCHEVA, S.; IVANOVA, Ye.; TODOROV, T.; MIKHAYLOV, St.; GUDZHEVA, V.; POPOV, R.; PETRUNOV, V.; ILIYEVA, P. (Bolgaria)

Effect of nivaline electrophoresis in some diseases of the nervous system. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 28 no.1:26-30 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii v Sofii - Ovcha Kupel (dir. - dotsent K.Kirchev).
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (ELECTROPHORESIS) (GALANTHAMINE)

MARINOV, Zakhari; TODOROV, Tatyana G.

Leukoses in birds, and their causes. Priroda Bulg 13 no.3 19-22 My-Je '64.